Abstract

The disclosed are amorphous carbon particles extracted from combustion ash of petroleum coke, each of which provides a non-circular section, and which have a weight depreciation rate after 60 minutes' standing at a maintaining temperature of 500 °C in the presence of air being in the range of less than 30%, and also have a mean average particle size of 50-1 μm; and composite material in which the amorphous carbon particles are blended in a matrix of organic material or inorganic material. Thus, it becomes feasible to obtain economically amorphous carbon particles which excel in rigidity, strength and have particularly small specific surface area and pore volume, and to provide a composite material of which characteristics are improved by blending the amorphous carbon.